

FLEET WILL STRIKE AT PRUSSIAN FOE IMMEDIATELY

Cabinet In Session. Plans To Concentrate All Energies On Getting Ships Ready To Assist the Navies of the Allies

WILL STRIVE TO KEEP SEA LANE OPEN TO ALL

Congress Will Be Asked To Make Arrangements For Keeping Constant Stream of Money and Supplies Going To the Entente

(Associated Press By Federal Wireless)

WASHINGTON, April 4 — Without waiting for congress to formally declare war with Germany as "existing" President Wilson, and the war and navy departments are going ahead with all possible preparations for immediately striking at the enemy when the action of the legislators removed the bars.

The first move of the American government will be by means of the navy, and the sea-fleets of the United States will be ordered to cooperate with those of Great Britain and France in keeping clear the ocean lanes of the sea-sneaks that Germany has turned loose against mankind.

This decision was reached some days ago, at a meeting of the cabinet, in which the policy of this country when war should be declared, was discussed. It was then pointed out that in that way only could America strike at her foe effectively.

The civilian branches of the government are acting in full accord and cooperation with the naval and military, and are preparing for the mobilization of the financial and industrial resources of the nation to meet the emergency. The task of organizing the commercial and financial strength of the nation is already under way, though much remains to be done, under the authority which congress will be asked to give as soon as the formal declaration of war paves the way for action.

Plans for legislation that will increase the income tax, as the first step toward the raising the huge sums of money which will be America's first aid to the Allies, are already complete. Taxes on excess profits will also be imposed, and the idea now is to lower the minimum of the income taxes, while increasing the super-tax. Additional taxes will be raised by means of internal revenue stamps, which, according to the present plan will affect those best able to pay the increased burden.

The question of supplies of money and munitions for our Allies in Europe, was taken up once more at a meeting of the cabinet held yesterday following the adjournment of the house and senate.

The fact that there is likely to be some opposition to the counsel of the President that cast in our forces with those of the Entente, as the best means of waging war with Germany, was it is understood discussed, and means were suggested to meet it, but it is not considered likely that the opposition will be strong enough, in face of the overwhelming sentiment of the country, to balk the plans of the administration, or hamper the action of congress to any great extent.

It was practically decided that

NAVAL OFFICIALS STRIVING TO MEET EMERGENCY

Will Be First To Strike At German Enemy, Washington Learns, and No Effort Will Be Spared To Get the Great Fleet Ready For the Coming Blows

(Associated Press By Federal Wireless)

WASHINGTON, April 4—Every moment that the formal declaration of war is delayed is so much time gained for the navy, and the department, under the direction of Admiral W. S. Benson, chief of operations, is taking full advantage of every one of those moments.

The naval authorities are rushing their work with all possible haste. The department has completed plans which call for the expenditure of \$143,000,000. Approximately \$115,000,000 will be spent for the construction of ships, and \$18,000,000 will go for equipment and for the enlargement and perfecting in modern appliances of navy yards throughout the country.

At a meeting of the cabinet yesterday it was decided that the chief work of preparation for war at this stage would be naval, and that the energies of the government would be devoted to bringing the navy to a state of complete preparedness for the demands that are to be made upon it, to keep clear the sea lanes, to protect American commerce, and to strike the Prussian pirates whenever and wherever found at war.

The use of nets, aeroplanes, and swift sea-sneaks to meet the submarine in his lair and down him, is well understood and the government has already begun preparations for this kind of warfare. The work of constructing huge nets of steel for the protection of such harbors as Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk, is being pushed with all possible speed, for it is recognized that Germany, with her powerful U-boats, is in a position to strike at any unguarded spot along our Atlantic seaboard.

But the government is not going to rest content with merely defensive measures, for it realizes that the best defense is the offensive, once war has been declared. Consequently, it was admitted yesterday, that huge quantities of aeroplanes, torpedoes, shells and other offensive supplies are to be gathered as speedily as possible.

Plans for an aggressive campaign against the Germans are being swiftly mapped out by the heads of the departments, acting in cooperation, and are being set in operation by the administration, without waiting for congress to act.

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BERLIN RECEIVES WILSON'S ADDRESS

Will Make No Change In Attitude of the German Government It Is Declared

(Associated Press By Federal Wireless)

BERLIN, April 4—The text of President Wilson's address to congress has been received here, but has not created much surprise, and will not, it was stated officially, change the attitude of the German government. Germany will not declare war against the United States, it was said, but will keep right on with her submarine campaign, which is proving successful. She has, it was declared, treated the United States in exactly the same way she has treated the other neutrals in the past, and she fails to understand the hostility to her methods shown by America. There will be no change towards Americans in Germany, it was stated, and it is hoped that the same liberty will be given to Germans in the United States.

PACIFICISTS IN HUFF QUIT WORK

Unable To See Wilson Go Home; Guards of Washington Give Them Coat of Paint

(Associated Press By Federal Wireless)

WASHINGTON, April 4—Refused permission to see and talk to President Wilson, and utterly beaten in their attempts to block the action of the government, the pacifists are leaving Washington by the hundreds. The President has declined to allow any of the ilk to see him, declaring that the time has passed for talk and that the Nation has to act.

The national guard of the third district, District of Columbia, backed by citizens, yesterday covered the front of the headquarters of the Emergency Peace Federation with a coat of yellow paint and destroyed all the pacifist banners and literature.

The pacifist delegations yesterday turned their energies to trying to persuade congressmen not to vote for war measures. They are also campaigning to prevent enlistments in the army and navy.

DIVERS SINK TWO BRITISH STEAMERS

American Dies of Exposure When Stanley Is Torpedoed

(Associated Press By Federal Wireless)

NEW YORK, April 4—The British freighter Stanley, which sailed from Newport March 7, is reported to have been sunk in the war zone by a German submarine, March 21. Five of her crew were killed, and two others, one of them an American, died of exposure, following the attack. The Stanley was loaded with grain and was bound for Cherbourg, France, when attacked.

The British freighter Trevose, reported by Germany some days ago as sunk, was torpedoed, unharmed, on March 18, and twenty-four of the crew are still unaccounted for, according to officers of the Venezia, which arrived yesterday with five of the Trevose's crew.

ROOSEVELT AND TAFT APPROVE OF ADDRESS

(Associated Press By Federal Wireless)

NEW YORK, April 4—Ex-President Taft yesterday made a statement in New Haven, Connecticut, endorsing President Wilson's policy.

Theodore Roosevelt, en route to New York from Washington, declared today that he approved the course President Wilson is taking.

VILLISTAS HANGED BY FEDERAL TROOPS

(Associated Press By Federal Wireless)

JUAREZ, April 3—There is a report here that sixty-five Villa followers have been executed at Chihuahua City at the order of General Murguía, the Carranzistas, and that over two hundred altogether have been hanged, including some Villa generals.

An article must have exceptional merit to survive for a period of forty years. Chamberlain's "Cough Remedy" was first offered to the public in 1872. From a small beginning it has grown in favor and popularity until it has attained a world wide reputation. You will find nothing better for a cough or cold. Try it and you will understand why it is a favorite after a period of more than forty years. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy not only gives relief—it cures. For sale by all dealers, Ben-jon, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.

JULIAN R. MACOMBER, the young Honolulu lad, who was, it is feared, drowned when a German submarine ruthlessly destroyed the American steamer Aztec Sunday night.



AZTEC VICTIMS OF U-BOAT ARE SAFE

Captain O'Brien and Lieutenant Gresham Reported To Have Reached Paris

(Associated Press By Federal Wireless)

WASHINGTON, April 4—Ambassador Sharp at Paris yesterday cabled to the state department that Captain Walter O'Brien, of the steamer Aztec, together with Lieut. William Fuller Gresham and twelve of the bluejackets under the command of the naval officer, have reached Paris in safety. There is no further news regarding the missing Hawaiians, who are believed to have been drowned when the steamer was sunk unharmed last Sunday night off the coast of France by a German submarine.

GOVERNMENT PLACES GUARDS OVER OIL WELL PROPERTIES

(Associated Press By Federal Wireless) BAKERSFIELD, California, April 4—The government has placed double guards over the properties of the Honolulu Consolidated Oil Company and other properties in the Kern oil fields, in order to safeguard them.

UNIVERSAL SERVICE IS PLAN Nation Will Ask No Volunteers Now

(Associated Press By Federal Wireless)

WASHINGTON, April 4—There will be no volunteers called for in the war upon which the United States is entering, according to the intention of the plan to raise a force of at least half a million men which have been made public. The bulk of this army is to be composed of conscripts of the age of twenty years, who will, in effect, the first class of those to be called to the colors under the terms of the universal compulsory military training law recommended by the President and practically certain to be enacted into law at this session of congress.

The regular army will form the backbone of the army to be raised for war purposes at once, with the national guard to supplement these trained men. What volunteers are to be enrolled will be in the ranks of the regulars and the organized militia.

Under the plan worked out by the general staff, congress is to be asked to pass the universal service law and the President will immediately issue a call for all citizens, youths of twenty years old to present themselves for examination for fitness for service. From these will be selected the conscripts who are to go into immediate training, the number to be sufficient to bring the army up to half a million men including the regulars and militia.

Youths who are employed in industrial occupations necessary to the general scheme of defense are to be exempt, as will be those with relatives dependent upon their earnings, while there will be also exemption for those with religious scruples against warfare.

When the classes are formed, training will proceed as rapidly as possible to fit the men for active service.

Officers for this army will be secured through the commissioning of as many qualified non-commissioned officers of the regular army as possible and through the calling to the colors of the members of the officers' reserve corps. The first class at West Point, the members of which would not ordinarily graduate until June, will be graduated on April 20 and will be immediately assigned to duty. There are one hundred and twenty-five members in this class.

Under this plan a number of militiamen will be released from the federal service and all guardsmen with families dependent upon them are to be mustered out at once, their places to be taken by youths who have not yet reached the marriageable age and who will be able to serve their country without hardship to dependent relatives.

The plan also includes the calling to the colors of as many thousand youths between the ages of twenty and twenty-three until there are "enough" in training to meet any emergency.

This plan of the general staff was taken up for consideration by the President with his cabinet yesterday and was adopted. The size of the army to be raised will be left to the discretion of the President, with the understanding that the minimum will be half a million at the start.

Under date of March 25, John Callan O'Laughlin, the well-known Washington correspondent, discusses the plan then being considered by the administration to raise an army of a million men. He says, in part:

"The development of an army such as the authorities have in mind is a tremendous task in itself. It is not believed the raising of the men themselves will be difficult. The difficulty will lie in supplying them with officers, quarters, clothing, rifles and other equipment. So far as quarters are concerned it is proposed to use, as far as possible, many of the posts which are the product of the policy of pork, but which now can be utilized for training purposes."

Moreover, department commanders at Chicago, New York, San Antonio and San Francisco have been instructed to arrange for extensive sites, similar to that at Plattsburg, New York. With reference to clothing, it will be some months before the uniforms can be secured. The importance of this one feature of the matter will be realized when it is recalled that Germany has declared that a man in civilian clothing with weapon in hand will be shot as a Franc-Tireur and not treated as a prisoner of war in case of capture.

"The war department has a reserve of some 800,000 rifles, not of the most modern pattern, and even this number is inadequate for the army proposed to be formed. There is a terrible paucity of artillery, of all kinds of machine guns, and of ammunition."

"Fortunately for the United States, Germany cannot attack us upon land, so that we will have ample time in which to train and equip the army. Because of this fact the war department has been content to await authorization by congress before proceeding with the development of force which it is conceded will be necessary."

"As far as possible the preparations for raising the force are being perfected. Every dollar that is available is being spent for guns of all calibers, rifles and munitions. The department cannot afford to be too lavish in placing contracts, it is argued, because it is advisable for the munitions plants to turn out the supplies ordered by Great Britain, France and Russia. It is becoming increasingly apparent, however, that these plants must extend and that other factories, especially automobile factories, must be transformed so as to turn out munitions. Some of the factories will be employed in manufacturing 'tanks' and other vehicles which will be of service to the army."

"The manufacture of aeroplanes and the training of officers and men to operate them also are receiving the careful and energetic attention of Secretary Baker."

BRITISH ARE STILL GAINING GROUND French Smash Deep Into German Lines

(Associated Press By Federal Wireless)

LONDON, April 4—The retreat of the Germans on the western front continues unbroken, despite the frantic efforts of the Teuton commanders to stay the tide of British and French soldiery that is sweeping away the remains of the German occupation south and east of Saint Quentin. Eight additional towns fell into the hands of the British yesterday, and the French struck hard on a frontier of more than thirteen kilometers, driving the foe back and occupying six towns. The largest share of the British gains lay to the southeast of Arras, where the Germans have been making desperate efforts to halt the advance of the Allies, having apparently reached the line selected by von Hindenburg when the retreat was first ordered. The towns taken there include Croisilles, reported taken the day before; Massey, Henin Sur Cojeul, Doignies, Louvencourt, Nouvion, Longatt and Ecourt-St. Mein. The Germans attempted to counter attack, but their advance broke down under the tremendous barrage fire of the British guns, who are close up to the front and amply able to support the advance of the British infantry. The French advance was to the east and west of the Somme River, where it bends to the west, south of Saint Quentin. They attacked the enemy in force and drove him back over a front of thirteen kilometers, capturing the towns of Le Poin de Laillet, Fiffecourt and Cerisy. South of the Ailette, the French also continued their progress and captured the town of Vauvray.

ENGLAND DELIGHTED WITH HER NEW ALLY

Text of the President's Address Meets With Universal Appreciation In London

(Associated Press By Federal Wireless)

LONDON, April 4—The arrival of the text of President Wilson's address in London caused the most intense satisfaction throughout the kingdom. The appreciation shown by the people and the press was unanimous, and it was generally declared that it exceeded expectations. There was universal rejoicing that the United States has at last decided to throw in her lot on the side of humanity and civilization.

ZITELMANN WAITS GERMAN DIPLOMAT

Former Consul of Kaiser At Manila In San Francisco

(Associated Press By Federal Wireless)

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4—Doctor Zitellmann, former German consul at Manila, reached this city last night on the Matson liner Manoa. He has not yet settled upon his plans, and is unable to say where he is going from here. It is likely that he will find refuge in the Swiss consulate, where he will probably remain until the arrival here of the former German minister to China, who is now on his way to the United States on a safe conduct given by Japan and this country.

REPORTERS CONFESS TO RIGGING MARKET

(Special Cablesgram to Nippon Jiji)

TOKIO, April 3—One of the biggest gambling deals on the stock market was unearthed today when two reporters on Tokio newspapers confessed to a participation in a movement to upset the market.

A few days ago Yamazaki and Abo, two representatives of the Tokio Asahi Shinbun, joined with a representative of the Mywa Company, stock brokers, to buy the market in Tokio. The representatives went to Shimomaki, a port of call for the N. Y. K. liners, and after the Asahi Maru had left that port, one of the representatives wired the Hocho Shinbun that the steamer was lost with all on board.

The Hocho Shinbun, considered by many to be a yellow journal, immediately issued an extra, without confirming the report, and as a result the N. Y. K. stock dropped. Immediately representatives of the Mywa Company began to purchase stock, and when the news reached Tokio that the liner had arrived safely at a Chinese port, the stock immediately went back to its normal figure. The stock brokers and newspapermen are reported to have made a big haul on the deal. The government ordered an investigation, and yesterday afternoon the reporters and representative of the stock brokers confessed.

CUBAN REVOLT WILL RAISE SUGAR PRICE

(Associated Press By Federal Wireless)

NEW YORK, April 4—Frank C. Lowry, sales manager of the Federal Sugar Company, who arrived here from Cuba yesterday, declares that the revolt in Cuba is going to cost the consumers of the United States from seventy-five to one hundred million dollars more for their sugar this year. Prices on the refined article will, he believes, be increased as much as a cent a pound owing to the interrupted harvest in Cuba.

AUSTRIA MOVES FOR PEACE CONFERENCES

(Associated Press By Federal Wireless)

BERLIN, April 3—A proposal has been made by the Austrian foreign minister, Count von Czernin, that a peace conference be held by the belligerents without cessation of hostilities. This apparently represents the desires of the Central Powers.

MAN WHO MENACED WILSON IS JAILED

(Associated Press By Federal Wireless)

BALTIMORE, April 4—Amos Paulsen, aged sixty-two years, yesterday was sentenced to serve eighteen months in the federal prison at Atlanta, under the recently passed law making it a crime to threaten the President of the United States.

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PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure blind, bleeding, itching or protruding PILES in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. Manufactured by the FARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, U. S. A.

CONGRESS WILL DECLARE WAR ON PRUSSIAN WITHOUT DELAY

Washington Believes That Action Will Be Taken By Both Houses On the Pending Resolutions Either Today Or Tomorrow

WORK OF RAISING MONEY AND MUNITIONS RUSHED

May Be Some Opposition To Close Cooperation With Entente Powers, But Administration Feels It Will Not Be Strong

(Associated Press By Federal Wireless)

WASHINGTON, April 4—Blocked for the time being by the actions of Senator La Follette, the declaration of war, probably will be made by congress either tonight or Thursday morning. No real filibuster is expected to interfere with the proceedings of the two houses, although it was admitted that the pro-German element in the country may succeed in preventing for a time full cooperation with the Entente Allies. This opposition to allying the nation with the Entente is likely to develop in the form of opposition to voting supplies and munitions as well as money, but it is believed that it will not be strong enough to hinder the action of congress for long.

La Follette was the center of a storm session yesterday, when, by the use of parliamentary tricks, he succeeded in forcing the senate to defer action on the declaration of war resolution, which had been introduced Monday night, immediately after the address of the President. This resolution came from the committee of foreign affairs yesterday morning, and La Follette immediately began his fight.

In the committee the resolution has met with unanimous support except for Senator Stone, another one of the filibusters, and chairman of the committee. As a result of Stone's attitude the control of the committee has passed practically into the hands of Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, the ranking Democrat under Stone on the committee. He it was who led the debate in the committee, and who will have charge of the resolution when it gets before the senate. It was slightly changed by the committee and Senator Hitchcock took it in its amended form to a meeting of the house committee on foreign affairs in order that the house resolution might be changed to correspond with that of the senate, so that the resolution shall pass both houses in the same identical form. Stone is expected to oppose the resolution on the floor of the senate.

Following the action of La Follette the senate broke into storms of protest against the Wisconsin member. Fierce denunciations were hurled at the head of the man who, for his political ends, ventured to thwart the will of the senate and the people, and at the climax of the sensational session the senate adjourned.

The attack of La Follette coming, as it did, took the senate unprepared, but the Democratic leaders have planned to block any further obstructive tactics today, and will hold a continuous session until the resolution has been put through in its present form, and war against Germany is formally declared.